

Philippines



Philippines in the United Nations

Vol. 2 No. 1



TOP: LIEUTENANT GENERAL DWIGHT EISENHOWER, commander of American troops in Europe, was the guest of President Quezon at a luncheon in Washington, D. C. shortly before MacArthur's former aide went to London.



LEFT: PRESIDENT QUEZON received an ovation when he appeared in a "New York at War" parade shortly after his arrival in the United States. With the President is Colonel Manuel Nieto, his aide.

LOWER LEFT: VICE PRESIDENT SERGIO OSMENA participated in a nationwide radio broadcast on July 13 under the auspices of the Institute of Pacific Relations. The address was repeated in Spanish for Latin America.

LOWER RIGHT: RESIDENT COMMISSIONER J. PAUL ZALDE administered the oath of allegiance to Dr. Guillermo Rustia, who was commissioned a captain in the Army of the United States. Rustia was assigned to the Filipino Regiment.



Remember the Philippines!

An Editorial

ALMOST A YEAR AGO, on August 19, 1941, President Quezon of the Philippines participated in an exchange of greetings by radio with Vice President Wallace of the United States. At the time, the event was notable mainly for the presence of the two national leaders. Today, however, what stands out most significantly is a paragraph in the remarks of President Quezon.

"In this grave national emergency," he declared then (and it must be remembered that in August, 1941 it was not apparent that Japan was going to precipitate war in the Pacific by attacking the United States), "the stand of the Filipino people is clear and unmistakable. . . . Should the United States enter the war, the Philippines would follow her and fight by her side, placing at her disposal all our manpower and all our material resources, however limited these may be. We stand with the United States in life and in death."

However rhetorical those words may have sounded at that time to Americans, to the Filipino people they were obvious statements of fact. What other reaction was possible in a nation that had for 40 years received such just treatment as we had from the United States? Could we sincerely have taken any other attitude toward the source of so many great benefits? With independence promised us in 1946 by the Congress of the United States, would our national pride have permitted us to take any other course? The sincerity of President Quezon's statement was soon proved by the cruelest of all tests—war.

The events that followed December 7 were tragic enough, but they also proved that the bonds between the United States and the Philippines transcended mere political and legal relationships. A great spiritual kinship had grown up in 40 years. Our hopes, our aims, our aspirations were the same as your own. In the great moral causes—the principles of righteousness, of liberty and of peace—our nations were in complete accord. And so, when Japan so suddenly loosed its fanatical might on both our

peoples last winter, the Filipinos did not hesitate. They fought with the same desperate courage your soldiers did to defend the Stars and Stripes.

Shortly after his arrival in the United States from the war zone, President Quezon was honored by an invitation from the Senate to address that august body. On that occasion, he reminded the Senators of the special relation between his people and theirs; then he asked that the United States add another war slogan to "Remember Pearl Harbor". It was "Remember the Philippines".

Such a motto is needed to sum up the dual nature of Japan's campaign against Democracy. When they bombed Hawaii without justification, the Japanese were attacking the greatest citadel of liberalism in the world today. But the invasion of the Philippines, which had sought only to live in peace with its neighbors, was fundamentally an attempt to check the spread of the democratic way of life that had followed your flag to the Orient.

When we were attacked, we were still living under your flag. We owed allegiance to it, and our defenses were under the command of one of your great generals, Douglas MacArthur. Despite our virtual autonomy in domestic affairs, the entire responsibility and power in our foreign affairs lay in your hands. In other words, you were the trustees for the Filipino people in the world at large, a relationship that carries with it a responsibility. . . .

It is not the place of the Filipino people to urge the United States to send forces at once to the Philippines, to wrest our beloved homeland from the Japanese. Nor do we feel it proper to try to convince you that the Pacific is a more vital field of battle than the Atlantic or Europe or Africa. Those are issues that only the highest strategists can decide. But we are confident that you will not ignore the plight of the Philippines, nor will you forget that only in our islands has the Stars and Stripes been hauled down to make room for the Rising Sun. Until that crime against the whole democratic way of life has been righted, we can only echo President Quezon's plea, "Remember the Philippines". ★

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Back cover: Moro *vintas* near Zamboanga, Mindanao

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Flags of 28 democratic nations were unfurled in the White House on June 15 when President Quezon and Ambassador Najera signed the United Nations Pact for the Philippines and the Republic of Mexico.

In This Issue

MAJOR GENERAL BASILIO J. VALDES is chief of staff of the Philippine Army and Secretary of National Defense in the Commonwealth Government in Washington. He spent two months in Bataan and Corregidor.

LIEUT. COLONEL ANDRES SORIANO headed one of the most important mining and industrial firms in the Philippines before the war. He commanded a front-line unit in Bataan.

MANUEL ADEVA is chief of the Residual Division of the Resident Commissioner's office in Washington.

JAMES K. EYRE Jr., formerly with the Library of Congress, is an outstanding authority on early Philippine-American relations.

FLORENCIO TAMESIS was Director of Forestry in Manila prior to the Japanese invasion. His present whereabouts is unknown.

ERNESTO D. ILUSTRE is a former member of the information staff of the Resident Commissioner's office. He is now a private in the Filipino Regiment of the United States Army.

ALWYN KNIGHT is the editor of the Red Cross Courier and a member of the public information staff of the American Red Cross headquarters.

"Under the Sea, Over the Sea, and Through the Air"

THE STORY OF PRESIDENT QUEZON'S TRIP FROM MANILA TO WASHINGTON

by Lieutenant Colonel Andres Soriano
Secretary of Finance



THE PORT AREA OF MANILA was in flames after a Japanese air raid when His Excellency, President Quezon, left the Philippine capital for Corregidor on December 24, 1941. With the President were the members of his family, Vice President Osmeña, Major General Valdes, the Philippine chief of staff, Colonel Manuel Nieto, his senior aide, and several others—secretaries, aides, a chaplain, and three doctors. High Commissioner and Mrs. Sayre and their son, as well as members of the High Commissioner's staff, met us on board the *Mayon*, which carried us across Manila Bay.



ON THE NIGHT OF FEBRUARY 20, the President and his family, Vice President Osmeña, Secretary of Justice Jose Abad Santos, General Valdes and Colonel Nieto boarded a United States submarine for the voyage to the southern island of Panay. After successfully running the Japanese blockade to San Jose de Buenavista the submarine returned to Corregidor to take High Commissioner Sayre and his staff to safety.



Outside the tunnels of Corregidor: Mrs. Quezon, Mrs. MacArthur, the President, Arthur MacArthur III, and Miss Maria Aurora Quezon.



TO ILOILO THE PRESIDENT WENT from San Jose de Buenavista by auto, with his family and party. In Iloilo the President conferred with public officials and, after a brief stay, proceeded east to Bacolod, the capital of Occidental Negros.

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ALTHOUGH nearly 36,000 Americans and Filipinos are today prisoners of the Japanese as the result of the invasion of the Philippines, the four months of fighting that preceded the fall of Corregidor did not, in my estimation, constitute a national defeat. To the contrary, in many respects the Filipino proved that he was a better man than his Japanese adversary.

I am convinced that, had the Philippine Army possessed adequate aircraft, we would still be fighting the Japanese in Luzon today.

A great deal has been written about the valor of the American troops in the Philippines. I want to take this opportunity to reiterate my admiration for the gallantry, the courage, and the dogged determination shown by the soldiers from the United States. Far from their own homes, they did a job



Major General Basilio J. Valdes

The FILIPINO SOLDIER IN BATAAN

*By Major General Basilio J. Valdes
Chief of Staff, Philippine Army*

that will live forever in history. Less has been published, however, about the Filipinos who comprised five-sixths of our forces in Luzon. Their work was no less exemplary.

The men of the Philippine Army showed some surprising points of strength, and some not-so-surprising weaknesses. For instance, our men developed into excellent artillery teams. They were quick to learn, they stood up well under fire, and their marksmanship was remarkable. Colonel Browlay, the American officer in charge of anti-aircraft artillery on Bataan, told me he had two outstanding batteries. One was a National Guard unit from California and the other was from the Philippine Army.

Philippine coast artillery played an important part in our beach defenses. Batteries of the 21st Division under Brigadier General Mateo Capinpin were guarding the shores of Lingayen Gulf, north of Manila, when the Japanese made their first attempt to land there. To test the defenses, Japanese warships fired a few rounds at the beach. The artillery promptly replied so effectively that the fleet steamed on up the coast. The test was repeated again and again, and each time the convoy was met

by a fire too hot to risk landing. Not until the warships reached the Ilocos coast were they able to put their troops ashore. We had run out of artillery and were unable to defend the Ilocos beach.

A similar situation occurred along the coastline south of Manila Bay. Brigadier General Vicente Lim, commanding general of the 41st Division, had sufficient artillery on the Batangas coast to prevent enemy landings there. The Japanese had to reroute their transports to an undefended bay farther south.

Long before the war started, many of us realized that the Philippine Army was deficient in two fields. The first was the serious shortage of sufficiently trained officers. The Philippine Military Academy, the West Point of the Philippines, graduated about 100 officers a year, but this number was insufficient to meet the needs of a citizen army growing at the rate of 40,000 annually. We organized schools for reserve officers, but this was not entirely successful because those that should have attended were not always able to leave their jobs for the period of time necessary for proper training. In an effort to solve this problem, the President issued an Executive Order making it compulsory for college students to complete four years of R.O.T.C. training.

Graduates were automatically appointed 3rd Lieutenants in the Philippine Army Reserve, and assigned to reserve units.

The overwhelming majority of our soldiers had only five and a half months of training. A few had served up to a year. All had been hurriedly called from civilian life. As a matter of fact the Philippine Army is essentially a citizen army. Inevitably, such men were easily confused—even panicked—in the early stages of the fighting. This was particularly true because they were called upon to engage in the hardest maneuver of modern warfare—a fighting withdrawal before overwhelming enemy superiority. It was a miracle that they were not disorganized completely in the first week of war.

I take a great deal of pride in saying that they were not disorganized. They never ceased to be an army able to deal out punishment. The Filipino recruit quickly developed into a tough, courageous fighter.

I am occasionally asked how the individual Filipino soldier measured up to his opponent. My answer is, "Very favorably."

We found we had to fight two types of Japanese. One was the man who had campaigned in China; he was experienced, ruthless and seemingly fearless. Our young fighters were always at a disadvantage against this kind of opposition. Only the Philippine Scout soldiers, whose long years of training had made them just as tough and fearless, were a match for the long-term Japanese soldiers.

But there was another type in the Nipponese army. He was the recent conscript, the grocery clerk or fisherman hurriedly called into service. He had little advantage in point of training or experience. Man for man, our Filipino fighters generally had him beaten before the battle started.

The Filipino soldier was seldom over-awed by the juggernaut opposing him.

"Sir, please get us some planes," they begged me when I visited them on Bataan. "We'll lick those Japs."

I am quite convinced that had I been able to produce those planes, they would have done it.

For all its tragedy, the invasion of the Philippines has shown us the path we must take when peace returns to our homeland. Our program of national defense, planned by General MacArthur, approved by President Quezon, and successfully carried out by the United States Military Mission to the Philippines and the General Staff of the Philippine Army, has been sound. We must continue our system of universal military training, in which the wealthy boy serves side-by-side with the son of the farmer and of the common laborer. The air force must be enlarged, of course. Experience has proved the value of our coast artillery; we must expand that, too. With these alterations in our national defense program—and given time to build up the industrial plant that must support it—the Philippines in the future will be able to defend its shores successfully. ★

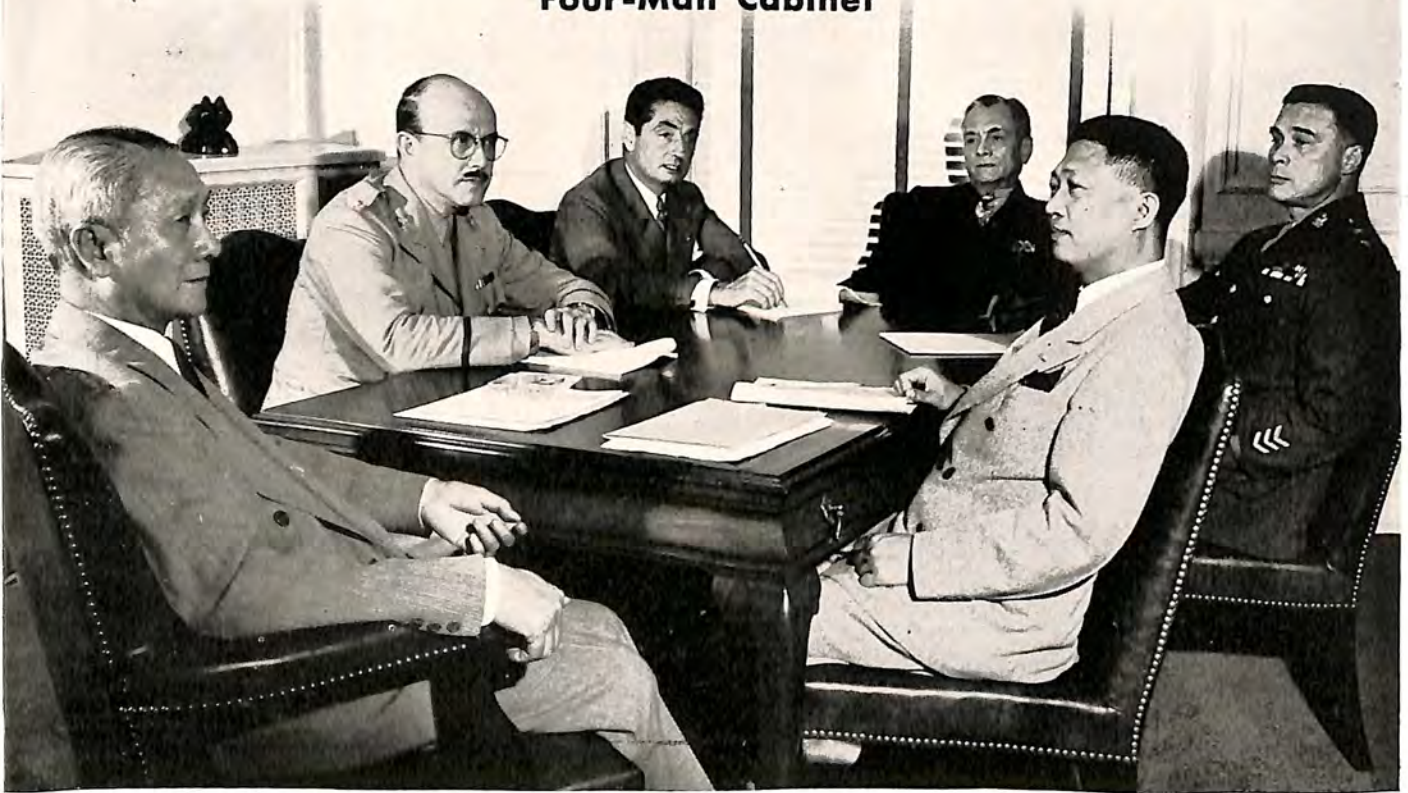


PHILIPPINE SCOUT soldiers display trophies of a skirmish with Japanese forces on Bataan. These men proved to be the equal of the toughest fighters the Nipponese could send against them.



PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHED IN WASHINGTON

**President Quezon Assisted in Administration by Reorganized
Four-Man Cabinet**



OFFICIALS OF THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT meet with President Quezon in Washington: Left to right, Vice President Osmeña, Secretary of Finance Soriano, Resident Commissioner Elizalde, President Quezon, Auditor General Hernandez, and Secretary of National Defense Valdes.



The Commonwealth Headquarters
in Washington, D. C.

AFTER a long, dangerous trek from Manila by way of Corregidor, Mindanao and Australia, the Government of the Philippines has been re-established in Washington, D. C. as a regime in exile. It is recognized by the democratic world as the representative of the Filipino people.

One of its first formal acts on reaching the United States was to make itself a signatory of the Declaration by United Nations.

President Quezon, who arrived in Washington in May, is now assisted by a War Cabinet of four men. These men include Vice President Sergio Osmeña, Resident Commissioner J. M. Elizalde, Major General Basilio J. Valdes, and Lieutenant Colonel Andres Soriano. Colonel Manuel Nieto is aide to President Quezon, and Dr. Arturo B. Rotor is Secretary to the President and the Cabinet.

The Government of the Commonwealth is now functioning in Washington with wide executive and even legislative powers. These powers were voted to the President by the Philippine Legislature in three

emergency laws passed in 1941. The last of these was approved after the Japanese forces had landed in Luzon and were advancing toward Manila.

Two members of President Quezon's official family hold other government positions in addition to their Cabinet posts. The senior member of the body, Vice President Osmeña, is also Secretary of Public Instruction, a portfolio he has held, except for a brief interruption, since 1939. In addition to his Cabinet duties, Osmeña now serves as proxy for the President at many public functions. In the absence of the President from Washington, the Vice President represents him in the Pacific War Council.

Resident Commissioner Elizalde has been a member of the Cabinet, without portfolio, since September, 1941. Following the establishment of the Commonwealth Government in Washington, however, he was appointed Secretary of National Development. As the representative of the Philippines in the Congress of the United States, Elizalde will continue to serve as the legal link between the Commonwealth and the United States Government. Most of the activities of the Resident Commissioner's office will continue under his direct supervision.

Prior to the Japanese invasion of the Philippines, Major General Valdes was the Chief of Staff of the Philippine Army. He is now Secretary of National Defense, serving as the chief link between the Commonwealth Government and the military men of the other United Nations. He is also active in connection with the recruiting and training of Filipino soldiers in the Army of the United States.

The fourth member of the War Cabinet is Lieutenant Colonel Andres Soriano, the Secretary of Finance. The head of extensive mining and industrial interests in the Philippines, Soriano took command of a unit of Filipino troops at the outbreak of war and was in repeated frontline skirmishes against the Japanese on Bataan.



Upper left: COLONEL
MANUEL NIETO



Upper right: MAJOR
CARMELO MANZANO



Left: DR. ARTURO ROTOR

An important official of the Commonwealth Government is Auditor General Jaime Hernandez. A member of the Philippine civil service for nearly 20 years, Hernandez was visiting the United States for a routine audit of Commonwealth funds when the war broke out. Unable to return to Manila, he made his headquarters with the Resident Commissioner until President Quezon reached Washington.

Other members of the Philippine Government who made the long trek to Washington from Manila include Lieutenant Colonel Jaime Velasquez, the junior aide to the President; Dr. Benvenuto R. Diño and Major Emigdio C. Cruz, of the Philippine Army Medical Corps; Captain Pacifico Ortiz, chaplain; Major Carmelo Manzano, aide to General Valdes; Serapio D. Cancaran, private secretary to the President, and Dr. Andreas Treppe.

President Quezon and his family have established their residence at Belmont, the 150-year-old estate of former Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley, near Leesburg, Virginia. The President maintains his office in Washington, however. With him at Belmont are Mrs. Quezon, Miss Maria Aurora Quezon, Miss Zenaida Quezon, and Master Manuel Quezon, Jr. who is 15.

Although he is recovering satisfactorily from the rigors of his trip from Manila, the President, on strict orders from his doctors, is devoting the summer to recuperation. Until September 1, he has announced, he will make no public appearances and give no interviews.

Shortly after his arrival in Washington, President Quezon received an invitation from President Manuel Avila Camacho of Mexico to visit Mexico City. In accepting the invitation, President Quezon recalled that he had visited Mexico City in 1937, when General Avila Camacho was Secretary of War.

Plans are also under consideration for the President to visit other Central and South American republics. ★

PHILIPPINES in the UNITED NATIONS



PRESIDENT QUEZON addresses members of the Inter-American Defense Board following his arrival in Washington. Speaking in Spanish, he stressed the necessity for unity and preparedness.

AFTER A MEETING of the Pacific War Council, President Quezon chats with the Chinese, Canadian, Australian and New Zealand members at the White House.

IN AN EPOCH-MAKING CEREMONY at the White House on June 15, 1942, the Philippines was made a signatory to the Declaration by United Nations. President Quezon signed the document on behalf of the Commonwealth, while Ambassador Francisco Castillo Najera subscribed to the treaty for the Republic of Mexico. They were, respectively, the 27th and 28th national leaders to commit their homelands to the world-wide undertaking.

Adherence to the United Nations pact was of particular importance to the Filipino people. For the first time in history, their government had become a party to an international agreement on terms of equality. President Quezon's signature on the agreement symbolized recognition by the democratic world of Philippine national identity.

Following the Commonwealth's inclusion among

the United Nations, President Quezon took a seat in the Pacific War Council, which brings together representatives of the United States, Canada, China, Australia, New Zealand, and the Netherlands Indies for consideration of Pacific strategy. meetings are held weekly in Washington, D. C.

By the terms of the Philippine Independence Act of 1934, under which the Commonwealth was established in Manila to govern until full independence was achieved in 1946, the foreign affairs of the islands were entirely in the hands of the United States. Even such domestic matters as the control of immigration had to be referred to President Roosevelt for approval. The ceremony of June 15, therefore, was tacit recognition of the fact that the Philippines has earned the right to stand on its own feet among the nations of the world. ★



By James K. Eyre, Jr.

WHEN THE JAPANESE swept southward on Luzon early in the current war, the sole American naval base in the Far East, located on Subic Bay, a deep indentation in the Bataan Peninsula, fell to the onrushing invaders. The capture of Olongapo meant more than the loss of a key point to the enemy; it ended an era of indecision regarding American naval policy in the Far East.

Olongapo was in fact a secondary base, too small and ill-equipped to service a fleet of any great size. The absence of a great naval station in the Philippines, similar to the one at Singapore, was a severe handicap to the United States in combatting Japanese aggression. The vulnerability of the Philippines to sea attack has long been recognized, and the problem of maintaining a fleet there was debated for many years at Washington.

Following the termination of the Spanish-American War, the protagonists of overseas expansion in the United States claimed that the natural advantages offered by the Philippines, particularly its favorable geographical position, could best be translated into practical value by constructing a fortified naval base in the islands. Such a base, fully equipped to accommodate a large fleet, would have made it possible for the United States, through the effective use of sea power, to throw added weight behind its political and commercial policies in the Pacific.

By 1900 the Navy Department had concluded that the former Spanish naval station at Cavite, located on a peninsula below Manila, was not the logical place for a first-class insular base. A commission of experts selected Olongapo, situated on Subic Bay about sixty miles north of the Philippines capital, as more appropriate.

Prior to 1898, Spanish officers had repeatedly petitioned the authorities at Madrid concerning the neces-

sity of building a strong base at Olongapo for the purpose of protecting Manila from naval assault. Little was accomplished in this direction, however. Adhering to the practice of their Spanish predecessors, American observers sent detailed reports to Washington regarding the advisability of beginning the Subic Bay project without further delay. The absence of adequate facilities for the docking and repairing of vessels presented a problem demanding immediate attention, for the Philippines possessed no dock capable of holding a ship of more than 1,000 tons displacement.

Admiral Dewey exercised much influence in the determination of American naval policy during the period which followed the Spanish-American War. In December, 1903, he made a terse statement to Congress in which he pointed out that the Joint Army and Navy Board was of the unanimous opinion that, without a protected base in the Philippines, the Asiatic Fleet under war conditions would not be able to keep open the supply lines from the United States, or between the army posts in the Islands. If this happened, American control of the insular possession would be seriously threatened.

Responding to this challenge, Congress appropriated funds for the fortification of Subic and Manila Bays, but the question of a major naval base remained unsettled. Pending the clarification of policy at Washington, improvements were made in the plant at Cavite, but its facilities were not expanded, with machinery and other equipment being gradually transferred to Subic Bay. Finally the floating drydock, *Dewey*, able to accommodate vessels of the cruiser classes, was dispatched to Olongapo. This repair unit was used extensively although it had to be refloated after it sank at its moorings in 1910.

After years of uncertainty, the Joint Army and Navy Board adopted a program in 1909 which assigned the Philippines a role of secondary importance in the grand strategy for the Pacific Ocean. The main naval base was placed at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, with small docking and repairing facilities to be maintained at Olongapo. It is probably not an exaggeration to state that the failure to provide for a Philippine base had con-

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IN COMMON CAUSE

How Filipinos in the United States Are Aiding the War Effort

By Manuel Adeva

"JAPS BOMB MANILA"

This headline in American newspapers on December 8, 1941, electrified the Filipinos in the United States. Their reaction was instantaneous. They boycotted everything Japanese. Filipinos on the West Coast refused to work for Japanese farmers.

In a circular letter, dated December 8, 1941, J. M. Elizalde, Philippine Resident Commissioner in Washington, informed Filipinos in the United States, Hawaii and Alaska that "the crucial hour, which we all had fervently hoped could be averted, is at hand. The United States and our country are now at war with Japan." He counselled them to "have faith in the courage and strength of our countrymen to make the severest sacrifices which may be demanded of them" and "... be prepared to share the hardships and sufferings of our people."

Commissioner Elizalde further urged them to "co-operate with the authorities in your communities in all that they do for the protection of the United States," and to "offer your services to the Civilian Defense Councils." "Above all," he reminded them, "be ready at all times to show that you are true Filipinos and loyal nationals of the United States."

Stirring messages were received by the Commissioner from Filipino groups and from individuals all over the United States and Alaska. Without exception, they renewed their pledge of loyalty to the Philippine Commonwealth and to the United States. Typical was this message from a student in New York City: "I am ready for the service of the Philippines and the United States anytime you need me."

Immediately after Congress formally declared war against Japan, Filipinos renewed their agitation for a place in the United States Army. Commissioner Elizalde addressed a letter to the Secretary of War, advising him of the Filipino desire to serve in these critical times. In answer, Secretary Stimson gave assurance of his "appreciation for the courageous expression on the part of the Philippine people," but regretted that "under our present law a person who is not a citizen of the United States may not be commissioned or enlisted in the



MANUEL ADEVA

Army." Subsequently, Commissioner Elizalde brought the matter to the attention of the President of the United States, who wrote him the following:

"Your assurances of the loyalty of the Filipino people as expressed in your letter of the 17th instant and their willingness to join with us in a common cause are greatly appreciated.

"I am happy to say that Public Law 360—77th Congress approved by me on December 20th now makes it possible for Filipinos to serve in the Army of the United States and I am informed that the War Department is now studying the best utilization of those who may volunteer for induction with the armed forces.

"The courageous defense of their homeland, as now being exhibited by the Filipino people, leaves no doubt in my mind that those residing in the United States will also serve with equal credit."

Public Law 360 amends the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, and classifies citizens of the Commonwealth of the Philippines as American citizens for the purpose of induction into the armed forces of the United States.

The desire of the Filipinos in the United States to fight side by side with the Americans in a common cause made possible the announcement on February 19, 1942, by the Secretary of War, of the organization of the 1st Filipino Infantry Battalion, Army of the United States, with station at Camp San Luis Obispo, California. Referring to this announcement, the Secretary of War declared it to be "... in recognition of the intense loyalty and patriotism of those Filipinos who are now residing in the United States." And President Roosevelt in a letter to Commissioner Elizalde on this matter, said: "The loyalty and courage of the Filipino people are an asset

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First Filipino Infantry Regiment Trains for its Contribution to Victory



Cold steel, ready for the
enemies of the Philippines.

Through protective smoke
advance the Filipino fighters.





Filipino infantrymen use an automatic rifle against aircraft and (below) practice with hand grenades.



In preparation for the day they will return to the Philippines, men of the battalion practice invasion tactics.



THE FILIPINO INF
undergoes rigid com
preparation



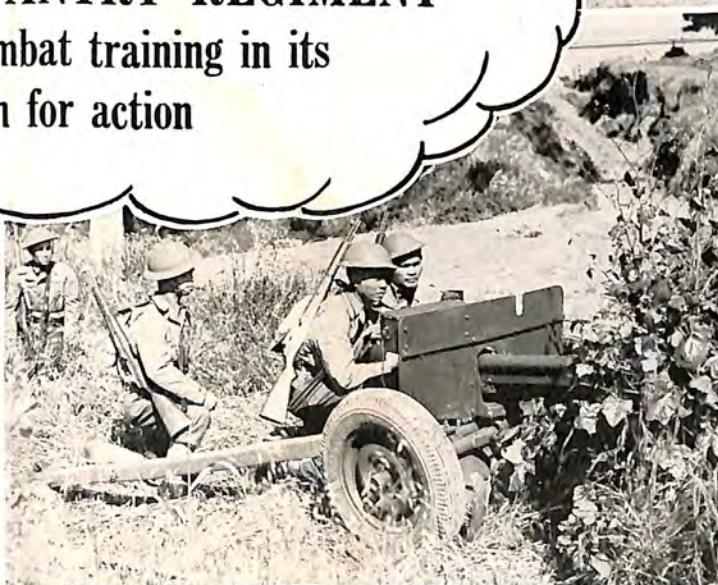
When they go into action, these Filipino
weapons at their command, (left) a t





ANTRY REGIMENT

combat training in its
for action



o doughboys will know how to use the
rench mortar, (right) an anti-tank gun.



The traditional Filipino bolo has a place in modern war—in this case, cutting grass for a machine-gun nest.



A unit of Filipino soldiers marches with full kit under the watchful eye of a Filipino graduate of West Point.





Religious services are held out-of-doors, surrounded by rolling California hills.

Thoughts of the Philippines are never far from the minds of the Filipino fighters.



★ ★ ★ ☆ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

PT PILOT

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

ALTHOUGH he already holds six medals for bravery in action and will undoubtedly earn several more, Lieutenant John D. Bulkeley, U.S.N. will probably never have a more sincere admirer than Manuel Luis Quezon. The basis for this feeling is sound: Bulkeley personally brought the President of the Philippines through two crises within six hours during the perilous dash from Corregidor to Australia. Had it not been for the skill and courage of this youthful-looking hero, Quezon told his friends later, the President of the Philippines would probably today be either a prisoner of the Japanese, or dead in the Mindanao Sea.

President Quezon and his party, moving slowly southward from Corregidor through the Visayan Islands of the Central Philippines, were on one of the southern islands when they received word that General Douglas MacArthur had safely reached Australia. With this news came a message from MacArthur himself, asking the Quezon party to come to Melbourne at the earliest opportunity. Two motor torpedo boats, the note added, would be waiting at a certain fishing village to transfer everyone across 100 miles of inland sea to the air fields of Mindanao.

"About midnight, we drove down to the pier for our rendezvous," President Quezon recalled later. "The PT boats had not arrived yet. Instead, I found a telegram from General Wainwright, advising me to cancel the trip because a number of Japanese destroyers had been reported cruising in the Mindanao Sea that day. Obediently, we turned around and drove back toward the place where we were staying.

"A few minutes later we were overtaken by a car that was literally flying up the road. A tough-looking sea wolf, wearing a heavy black beard and a fierce expression, jumped out and introduced himself as Lieutenant Bulkeley.

"I most strongly urge you to reconsider," he told me. 'I'll guarantee to get you through safely to Mindanao.'

"This young pirate was so self-confident and seemed so capable that I promptly decided to disregard General Wainwright's warning. I was ready to let Bulkeley try to take me past all the Japanese destroyers in the world. Of course, if Bulkeley had come to me in his shore uniform and without his beard, as he did in Australia the next time I saw him, I never would have put my life in his hands. Shaved, he looked like such a youngster."

Bulkeley's cool confidence was responsible for President Quezon's escape from the Japanese, who almost cer-



PRESIDENT QUEZON points to the Distinguished Conduct Star he conferred on Lieutenant Bulkeley for his exploits against Japanese naval forces in the Philippines.

tainly would have captured him had he remained on the island. But it was Bulkeley's equally cool courage that saved the entire group from death before morning. Nearly 100 persons owe their lives to the quick work of Bulkeley, Ensign George Cox, Jr. of Niagara Falls, New York, Chief Torpedoman James D. Light of Vallejo, California, and Torpedoman First Class John L. Houlihan Jr. of Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts.

The story of that perilous moment at night in the Mindanao Sea is told best by the Navy Department.

"The safety of all on board was threatened at one juncture," this statement reported, "when heavy seas broke the retaining pins of two torpedoes, leaving the deadly missiles partly out of their tubes, their mechanism set for action. All were faced with death.

"Lieutenant Bulkeley, Ensign Cox, Chief Torpedoman Light, and Torpedoman Houlihan calmly set about to release the torpedoes. Despite the heavy seas sweeping the small boat, the four made their way aft and employed a hammer to motivate the firing mechanism. The torpedoes plunged into the ocean."

Lieutenant Bulkeley began collecting medals and citations for bravery within a few days of the first Japanese attack on the Philippines. When he returned to the United States in May to enter the Naval Torpedo School at Newport, Rhode Island ("I don't know much about the theory of this business," he explained) he had earned the Navy Cross, the Army's Distinguished Service Cross, an Oak Leaf cluster (in lieu of a second Distinguished Service Cross), an Army Silver Star, and a Distinguished Conduct Star from the Philippine Government. In August he received from the hands of President Roosevelt America's highest award—the Congressional Medal of Honor. And all at the age of 32! ★



IN THE ISLAND OF NEGROS the President made his headquarters for nearly a month. Members of his government scattered to the nearby islands, where they organized local resistance to the Japanese, and arranged food shipments to the beleaguered American and Filipino troops on Bataan.

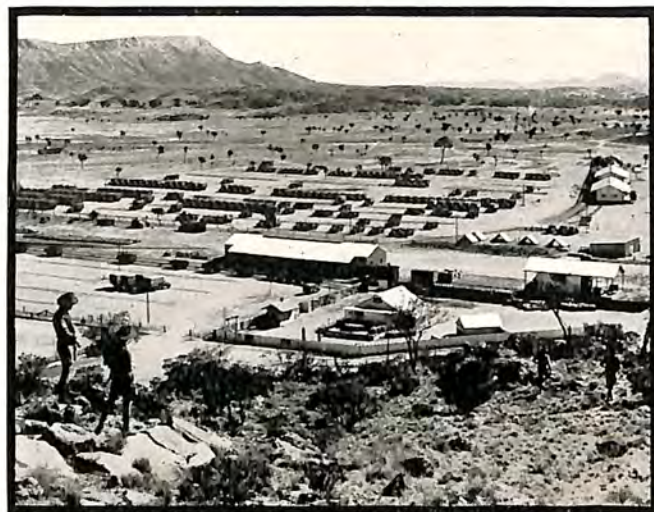
The President was in frequent communication with General MacArthur and his staff on Corregidor, but was not informed in advance of the General's orders to go to Australia. On March 17, I flew from Del Monte, in the southern island of Mindanao, to Bacolod. I had seen the General board a Flying Fortress the day before, and had brought a letter from him. In it, General MacArthur invited the President to join him at his new headquarters in Australia. The President immediately accepted.



AT DUMAGUETE LIEUTENANT JOHN BULKELEY picked us up with motor torpedo boat late on the night of March 18. The trip was rough but we landed safely, early the following morning, at Oroquieta, on the north shore of the great island of Mindanao. (See page 15 of this issue for another story of that crossing).

After only a brief pause we continued to Jimenez, then to Dansalan, and from there proceeded to the headquarters of General Sharp, where we waited a few days for the planes that were to take us to Australia.

Three Flying Fortresses dropped down on our field at dusk on March 26. We boarded them about midnight, and nine hours later we were breakfasting in Northern Australia. Even there the President's party was not entirely safe from the Japanese. While having breakfast we received word that a flight of bombers was heading our way. We soon were in the air again, heading for Melbourne, by way of Alice Springs, where we spent a night.



ARRIVING SAFELY at the United Nations headquarters in Australia, President Quezon rejoined General MacArthur five weeks after leaving Corregidor. The President, worn by constant traveling, obeyed doctor's orders to rest completely until he was ready to leave for the United States.



WE WERE IN AUSTRALIA a little over three weeks. Soon after our arrival, President Roosevelt renewed his kind invitation to President Quezon to have his headquarters in the United States.

So, on April 21, 1942, the President boarded a large

army transport (on which we had several times traveled when it was a luxury liner) with members of his family, his cabinet and staff. May 8, the day of our



arrival in San Francisco, was made doubly happy by the knowledge that we were safe and by the great news of the American naval victory in the Coral Sea.

A week later we were in Washington, D. C. Standing at the entrance to Union Station, with the graceful dome of the Capitol behind him, was President Roose-



velt. His much appreciated personal welcome was the conclusion of a harrowing four-and-a-half month journey from the stricken Philippine capital. That evening, at the White House, President Roosevelt and President Quezon began making plans for the return of democratic rule to the Philippines. ★

I Want to Know

**Information Division of Philippine
Commissioner's Office Has
Maps, Books, Pictures**

INVASION of the Philippines put two additional strains on the Information Division of the Office of the Philippine Resident Commissioner in Washington. Requests for information on the Commonwealth have more than tripled since December 7. At the same time, the flow of documentary material, photographs and personal reports from Manila has ceased.

Despite this handicap, however, the Information Division endeavors to assist all Americans seeking material on the Philippines. No charge is made for this service.

Of particular importance to teachers, librarians and students is a 64-page booklet, *Facts and Figures on the Philippines*, issued early in 1942 by the Information Division. Copies are available on request. The booklet contains a wealth of basic material on the Commonwealth.

Maps of the Philippines (as well as mats to permit easy reproduction) are now stocked. These include a colored wall map, 32 by 58 inches, and smaller political and physical maps.

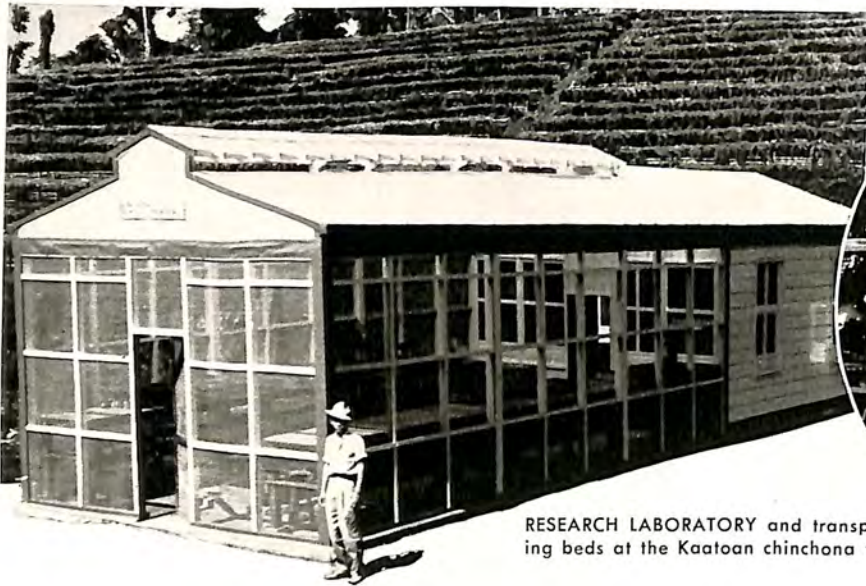
In response to repeated requests, the Information Division now has two sets of colored lantern slides on the Islands. These may be borrowed by responsible parties. A suggested lecture outline is included.

Another popular feature is a selection of mounted enlarged photographs. These are suitable for exhibitions, and may be borrowed by responsible persons.

PHILIPPINES, which is published by the Information Division for the purpose of making factual material on the Commonwealth widely available, goes to all newspapers, public libraries and chambers of commerce. It is also sent without charge upon request to individuals interested in the Philippines and its problems.

The Information Division possesses a steadily dwindling supply of pamphlets on specialized aspects of the Philippines. The most popular are brief studies of some of the principal industries, an Atlas of Philippine Statistics, copies of press releases, and transcripts of important speeches by Commonwealth officials.

A current project of particular interest to many Americans is the compilation of a directory of former residents of the Philippines now living in the United States. When completed, the directory is expected to be available for general distribution. All former residents of the Islands are asked to cooperate by sending their own name and address, together with those of any friends who should be included, to the Information Division, Office of the Resident Commissioner, 1617 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C. ★



RESEARCH LABORATORY and transplanting beds at the Kaatoan cinchona farm.



EXPERIMENTAL CINCHONA TREES undergo frequent inspection by experts.



GERMINATION SHEDS and transplanting beds on the Kaatoan Plantation.



Part of the labor force.



Kaatoan headquarters, May, 1941.

Self-Sufficiency in QUININE

* Mr. Tamesis' article on cinchona was written prior to the Japanese invasion of the Philippines. No attempt has been made to bring it up to date.

By Florencio Tamesis*

Directory of Forestry, Manila

THE CINCHONA PLANTATION of the Philippine Bureau of Forestry in the province of Bukidnon, Mindanao, was the outgrowth of many years of investigation and planning on the part of Filipino and American medical men. Conceived in the early years of this bureau, the project's feasibility has never been doubted. On the whole, conditions in Bukidnon are more or less similar to those obtaining in Java, where cinchona trees have been grown successfully for a century. We believed that, if a cinchona plantation could be developed, we would progress a long way toward the control of malaria in the Philippines, since quinine, the most effective remedy, could then be made available at a price within the reach of the majority of our people.

Malaria causes a tremendous annual economic loss and considerably retards the development of our remaining virgin agricultural lands. An adequate supply of low-cost quinine would probably remedy the human suffering from this ill, thereby accelerating the development of the industrial and agricultural enterprises. Fortunately, quinine is non-competitive and is greatly in demand.

The Bureau of Forestry's first attempt to grow cinchona trees was made at the mountain resort of Baguio in 1912. It failed. Another trial, made in 1916, gave partly positive results; out of the seeds sown, about 300 plants were obtained. This was encouraging, although only a few plants survived an unexpected disease.

Studies of the growth requirements of this plant were continued, while, at the same time and in conjunction with the reconnaissance and land classification work, the bureau attempted to locate sites that offered a better prospect than Baguio. As the result of this work, a tract of about 924 acres situated in Barrio Impalutao, municipality of Impasugong, province of Bukidnon, Mindanao, was selected for experimental culture of cinchona. Work was started on the new location by the Bureau of Forestry late in 1927. Seedlings were raised from seeds purchased from Java, and in 1929 trial plantings were made at several points within the province.

Following these plantings, several other sites were examined. As a result of this work, a tract of 1,322 hectares (about 3,267 acres) in Kaatoan, municipality of Malaybalay, Bukidnon Province, was proclaimed a forest reserve. This reservation comprises part of the southern slopes of Kitangland Mountain, with an altitude ranging from 4,100 to 6,500 feet above sea level. The climate and other environmental factors prevailing

in the area are quite similar to those of the regions of Java where cinchona trees have been successfully cultivated for years.

In the big Kaatoan reserve we now have no less than 1,300,000 cinchona trees. An adequate seed supply is now being produced, and the plantation is being extended. The whole reservation will be devoted to cinchona trees within a few years. Similar projects will then be started at other points in Mindanao; our plan is to establish and maintain on a 10-year rotation basis several plantations of about 2,500 acres each.

Concurrently with the extensive planting program, basic research projects are being undertaken. Studies are in progress on the growth and yield of the four species of cinchona under cultivation, namely; *C. ledgeriana*, *C. hybrida*, *C. succirubra*, and *C. officinalis*. The first three species are of Javanese origin and the last is from Hawaii. It is gratifying to state in this connection that the rate of growth of these plants in Kaatoan compares favorably with that of the same species grown in Java. Recently seeds of *C. calisaya* and a high yield-strain of *C. ledgeriana* were obtained. Seedlings of these two are at present under culture and so far are growing successfully.

Up to now, *cinchona ledgeriana* has been the most promising species, insofar as yield in alkaloid and adaptability to Philippine conditions are concerned.

Two sets of problems are being worked out by the men directly in charge of the Kaatoan Cinchona Plantation. These problems refer to the improvement of cinchona stocks, and the control of pest and disease enemies of cinchona.

Two beetles, *Metapocyrtus appoensis* Schultze and *M. rufithorax* Heller, attack cinchona trees. The larvae feed on the roots and the adults on the leaves. Aside from these insects, a soil-borne fungus, *Stigeosporium Cinchonae* Roldan Sp. nov., develops canker on the trees and causes blight to the seedlings. However, these pest and disease enemies are under control.

From all indications the future outlook of the cinchona planting project of the Bureau of Forestry is very encouraging. The Commonwealth Government is wholeheartedly behind this undertaking. The Philippine National Assembly, during its last regular session in 1941, enacted legislation authorizing the establishment, cultivation, maintenance, and development of cinchona plantations in public forest lands, and appropriated the necessary funds. The bill, approved by the President of the Philippines, became effective on June 12, 1941. ★

"NEWS" from the PHILIPPINES

THE activity of the German radio in disseminating Nazi propaganda is well-known. However, few Americans are acquainted with the short-wave barrage from the Japanese transmitters in Toyko and the occupied capitals of Asia. The following excerpts are typical of Japanese "news" about the Philippines. These notes are presented verbatim and without comment. Readers should keep in mind that publication in PHILIPPINES does not indicate acceptance. The purpose of these broadcasts was not to provide news, but to convince the listener that resistance to Japan is useless.

June 7—Manila to beam unknown, in English:

"Twenty Filipino Bank officials have been shot and three others sentenced to long prison terms for issuing bogus Japanese military notes. Hundreds of bills began to appear around February 5. . . . 28 others have been court martialed and sentenced for various offenses, including espionage, the spreading of false rumors, arson, robbery, and assault. (Manila: June 8) 44 persons have been sentenced to death for violation of Japanese law in the Philippines . . . 11 others . . . sentenced to long terms. . . . Let us all help to better the Philippines by not doing these things."

* * * * *

June 8—Tokyo to beam unknown:

"The [Japanese] Cabinet will select a committee of its own members to give new names to areas occupied by the Japanese . . . Asiatic names will replace American, British and Dutch names." (Singapore has already been rechristened *Shonan* in honor of the Emperor.) June 24—"With an idea of eradicating the American color from everything, primary schools in the Philippines will in the future be named after Filipino pioneers or heroic Filipino generals. . . . Three primary schools in Manila have already put this into practice."

* * * * *

June 26—Manila to beam unknown:

"To avoid further bloodshed and unnecessary loss of life, the Japanese imperial forces will guarantee the safety of the lives of the people provided they give themselves up not later than the end of this month, June, 1942. . . . Those who will not surrender will be rapidly put to trial and punished to the full extent of the existing military

law. So do not repent too late by continuing your stupid resistance and letting the first chance for you to surrender slip by."

June 26—Tokyo to North America, in English:

"Japanese Military Authorities in the Philippines on May 2 declared the invalidity of legal Peso notes, prohibiting their circulation." (While it is not so stated, presumably Japanese-issued currency has been put into circulation to replace the regular peso. The radio states that no currency shortage has resulted from the change.)

* * * * *

June 24—Tokyo to North America:

"The Japanese headquarters in the Philippines . . . yesterday announced that all sick and wounded prisoners in the Philippines will be released shortly."

June 25—Tokyo to Italy, in Italian:

"These men are to return to their homes, recover their health, and get rid of the mentality acquired under the domination of the United States so they can become active forces in the collaboration among Asiatic peoples. Liberation of prisoners who are neither sick nor wounded will take place when the Philippines shows signs of readiness to collaborate."

July 2—Tokyo to North America, in English:

"Jorge Vargas, chief administrator of the Philippines, was pleased to hear that his son, Jorge Vargas, Jr., was among the Filipino war prisoners recently released by the Japanese military authorities to return to their homes. Young Vargas . . . had been forcibly taken by the Americans to Corregidor Island after the outbreak of the present war to serve there . . . until the Japanese captured the fortified island."

* * * * *

June 28—Manila to beam unknown, in English:

"Here is a statement issued by the military police: It is believed that the order for the release of prisoners brought hope. It is too bad that certain elements are jeopardizing the chances of all prisoners to be released. These men implicate relatives. The military police cannot tolerate this, and action will be taken. They must not obstruct the full working of the administration. The families of prisoners get our full sympathy. The families are urged to have full confidence in the Japanese Army. If you come in contact with this disgruntled element, notify the police."

* * * * *

July 8—Tokyo to Japan and Japanese Empire, in Japanese:

"The Philippine expeditionary forces recently forbade political assemblies and political societies. However, in view of the fact that there are some obstructing construction of the new Philippines, the authorities again issued a severe warning, pointing out that such elements do not understand our true motives. Those who violate the regulations will be punished." ★

MINDANAO...LAND OF PROMISE

By Ernesto D. Ilustre

LYING close to the fabled Indies, the great undeveloped island of Mindanao in the southern Philippines is the most distant and the most picturesque territory under the American flag. Its rugged, always-green landscape, its mighty rivers lined for mile after mile with lush mangrove forests, above all, its gaily dressed and befezzed Moslem people, have given Mindanao a charm all its own, comparable in many ways to that of Bali, a few hundred miles to the south.

Most of the million people of Mindanao are an admixture of Chinese, Malay, and Arabian racial strains who were so thoroughly converted to the Islamic faith that they repulsed with almost fatalistic courage every attempt by the Spaniards to convert them to Christianity. Possessing a culture of their own, they used the Arabic system of writing and were trading with nearby Borneo, Java, Sumatra, and the Spice Islands and such faraway places as the Malay Peninsula, India, and Arabia, even before the discovery of America by Columbus. As early as the 13th century, swift *praus* with curiously carved Arabian designs and big bamboo outriggers were discharging valuable cargoes from the Near East in Mindanao harbors.

Contrary to widespread belief, the Moros of Mindanao do not differ racially from the Visayan, Tagalog, and Ilocano people to the north. There exists no racial animosity whatsoever, although the difference of religion occasionally generates bad feeling. Sporadic outbreaks in the past, which had to be quelled by both American and Filipino authorities, were primarily caused by brigandage or by religious fanaticism, which hardly represented the general feeling of the Moros.

With the object of improving their lot, President Quezon made it a cardinal policy of the Commonwealth Government to protect the social, political, economic, and religious interests of the Moro people. So popular and widespread was the response to this move by the Moros themselves that they were exercising their rights of suffrage at every recent election. One Moro recently won a seat in the Philippine Congress, and quite a number hold responsible government positions.

Mindanao occupies a position in the Philippines comparable to that of the West in the United States of the early eighties. In fact, many Filipino parents paraphrase Horace Greeley's advice and say, "Go to Mindanao, young man!" And knowing what Mindanao really offers, Filipinos could give no wiser advice. Sparsely populated, but with an area of 36,906 unbelievably fertile square miles—slightly larger than the state of Indiana—it is a land of boundless opportunity for the industrious and those willing to do pioneering work.

Zamboanga Province, for instance, has more than 2,000,000 acres of commercial forest and fertile coastal

plains. The city of Zamboanga—the name is Moro dialect for "the place of the mooring poles"—was the site of the United States' most remote military outpost. This post was built around a great stone fortress, constructed three centuries ago by the Spaniards and called by them the Royal Fortress of Our Lady of Pilar of Zaragosa. The Americans renamed it Pettit Barracks. Zamboanga City is a port of great importance in the South.

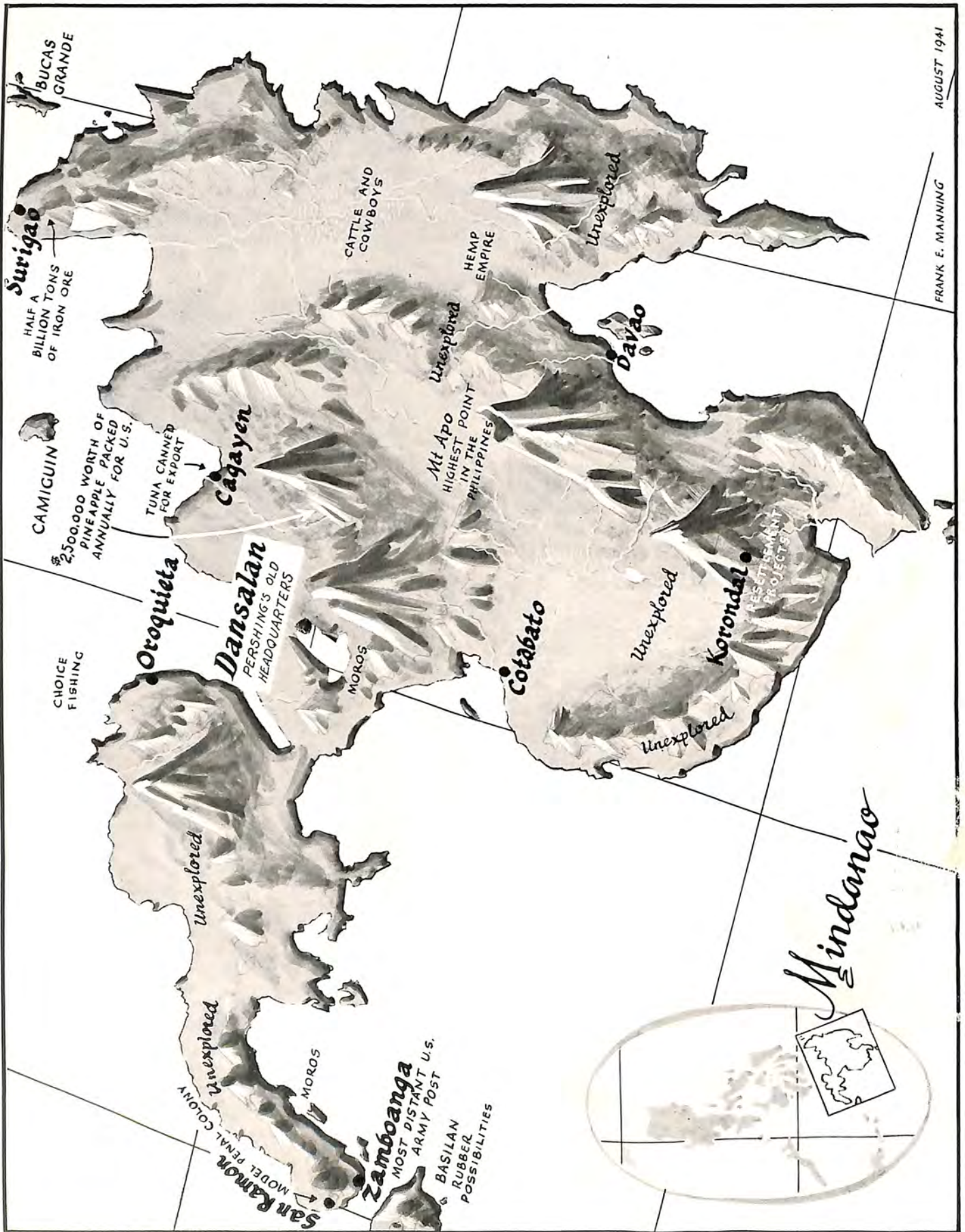
In Cotabato Province, possessing fertile valleys that stretch to the horizon, one of the resettlement projects undertaken by the Commonwealth Government is located. Besides having 2,000,000 acres of commercial forest, the province has over a million acres of untilled land available for agriculture. It has been said that in this province alone the Philippines could grow enough rice to meet all its needs.

One of the great Manila hemp centers, Davao Province, has nearly half a million acres of land devoted exclusively to the cultivation of *abaca*, the fiber that is so essential for navies and merchant marines. Ramie, first produced at Davao on an experimental basis, promises to become another important crop. The ramie fiber is used for textile manufacturing.

Several gold mines were operating in Davao Province before the war. Although their annual production did not compare with that of the Benguet district or the Bicol provinces in the North, their output was considerable and expanding steadily. In the valleys that border the Davao River, cattle raising was being carried on to such an extent that the Philippines promised to attain self-sufficiency in beef in the next few years.

Bukidnon Province has another million acres available for agriculture and has been proclaimed ideal for pineapple production. One important American canning company had a plantation in adjoining Misamis Oriental Province that sent \$2,500,000 worth of canned pineapple to the United States annually. Agusan Province, besides having very fertile valleys, has gold and gypsum in its subsoils. Surigao, fronting the Pacific Ocean, produces hemp and alcohol from its nipa palms. Its great iron ore deposits, reserved by the Philippine Government, contain an estimated half billion tons. The two Misamis—Misamis Oriental and Misamis Occidental—have fertile coastal plains, ideal for growing coconuts, hemp, and bananas. Fishing is their most important industry.

Basilan Island at the tip of Zamboanga Province has great promise as the center of rubber cultivation. Its soil, its extensive river system, its even temperature throughout the year, its abundant but constant rainfall, and the absence of typhoons and high winds, all contribute to its value for rubber culture. The rubber that could be grown in Basilan and in Mindanao proper could probably meet the world's demand for rubber. ★



AUGUST 1941

FRANK E. MANNING

of incalculable value in the struggle for freedom which the world now witnesses. I think it especially fitting that the soldierly qualities of the Filipinos in the United States are thus to be recognized.

The Filipinos responded enthusiastically to this announcement. By the 15th of July, the Filipino Battalion had grown into a regiment. The soldiers hope that a full division composed wholly of Filipinos will soon be organized.

In addition to enlisting in the army, thousands of Filipinos are employed in United States navy yards, on U. S. Army transports, in the merchant marine, and in defense industries. Many others are employed in the various branches of the Federal Government. Still others have volunteered for service with the Civilian Defense Councils in their communities.

Believing that in winning this war, the production of food is as vital as the production of munitions, thousands of Filipinos, especially on the West Coast, are returning to the farm. Throughout the West, they are engaged in planting, thinning, weeding, and harvesting vegetable and fruit crops.

Realizing the extreme privations which their families face in the Philippines, organized Filipino communities and National Councils have held benefits and solicited funds to further the work of the American Red Cross in the Philippines. They have also contributed liberally to the Relief Funds of the other United Nations.

Service, money, life—those are the contributions of the Filipinos to the successful prosecution of this war which, in the words of our President, Manuel L. Quezon, is fought “to secure for all peoples the essential freedoms proclaimed by President Roosevelt—freedom of thought and expression, freedom of religion, freedom from want, and freedom from fear.” Filipinos believe in these freedoms. No sacrifice is too great in their attainment.

Filipinos in the United States and Hawaii, no matter what their occupation, are digging in and doing their level best to aid the United States in her war program. As President Quezon has said, “We stand with the United States in life and in death.” ★

Olongapo

(from Page 9)

considerable effect upon the subsequent development of American policy for the entire Far Eastern area.

Once discarded, the Olongapo project was never revived. When the Japanese treacherously attacked the Philippines in December, 1941, the ancient floating drydock still operating at the Subic Bay site bore mute testimony to the grandiose plans formerly entertained by American naval strategists. Forced to retreat from Olongapo, United States Navy personnel removed the *Dewey* to the waters near Corregidor, where it was utilized as a makeshift repair shop by the gallant American and Filipino defenders. When the end appeared near, the battered drydock was blown up in order to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy. ★

Filipino Footnotes

AMERICAN writers and editors stick stubbornly and mistakenly to the plural verb when predicating the noun, Philippines. The Constitution of the Philippines, formulated in English and approved by the President of the United States, employs a singular verb to predicate the Philippines. For the phrase, Philippine Islands, however, the plural verb is used. Thus, the Philippines *is*, and the Philippine Islands *are*.

★ ★ ★

THE UNITED STATES has a land area 25 times that of the Philippines. But its coast line is less than one-half that of the Philippine archipelago. In order properly to guard Philippine waters, therefore, the Commonwealth could have used profitably twice as many coast guard vessels as the United States.

★ ★ ★

THE most popular adult recreation in our Philippine towns is cockfighting, which is featured every Sunday and other holidays. This sport has become a second vocation for many of the older folk, especially the men of the passing generation. While cockfighting might be said to be a form of legalized gambling, its excitement unquestionably serves to break the oppressive monotony of the prosaic life of the poor.

★ ★ ★

THE most popular sports in the Philippines are baseball, boxing, tennis, and volley-ball, games introduced by the Americans. In boxing, the Philippines contributed a world champion, Pancho Villa, flyweight, while others have been recognized in the United States as near-champions, such as Ceferino Garcia, Small Montano, Little Dado. At present no Filipino boxer seems sufficiently outstanding to rate as a real contender for a world crown.

★ ★ ★

THERE are seven chartered cities in the Philippines: Manila, Baguio, Iloilo, Cebu, Zamboanga, Davao, and Bacolod. While Manila is the biggest in point of population, Zamboanga is the world's largest city in point of land area. New York City covers 320 square miles, Zamboanga occupies 1,059 square miles.

★ ★ ★

THE PHILIPPINES uses the metric system of measurement. It was in operation long before the American occupation.

The AMERICAN RED CROSS in the PHILIPPINES

By Alwyn Knight

“THOSE Filipinos were splendid, especially the Scouts.”

The speaker was Juanita Redmond, one of 22 nurses recruited by the American Red Cross for the Army, who were evacuated from the Philippines to Australia.

“The Philippine nurses who worked with us were marvelous, too,” Miss Redmond continued. “They were well trained and utterly fearless. It will be nice to work with them again — and we shall!”

I talked to Miss Redmond at an affair recently given in Washington in honor of five of the heroic American nurses. Each of the five I approached praised the valor and ability of both Filipino soldiers and nurses.

The American Red Cross has recruited thousands of nurses for the Army and Navy. It is common knowledge that many participated in the last-ditch fight at Bataan and Corregidor with their Filipino allies. But this—the recruiting of nurses for military duty—is only one of many services rendered the Philippines by the American Red Cross, a planned program carried on through the Philippine Chapter of the Society.

Up to December 31, 1941, the American Red Cross had expended \$316,744 for Philippine relief, and it is prepared to extend further relief whenever operations again become practicable. Obviously this will not be until the International Red Cross Committee is successful in placing a representative in the Islands to guarantee the impartial distribution of supplies. It goes without saying that everything possible is being done.

Under Charles Forster, its manager, the Philippine Chapter of the American Red Cross built a strong organization for local service. At the time of the Japanese invasion, its program included instruction in first aid and life-saving, and home nursing. Nurse's aides were being qualified as quickly as possible to replace registered nurses needed elsewhere. The Chapter's production service, under the direction of Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, wife of the High Commissioner, was accomplishing miracles. In addition, the Chapter had a War Relief Inquiry Service, was engaged in civilian relief and military and naval welfare work, and had built a strong disaster relief



Filipino Red Cross Nurses in Bataan

organization, a nursing service, and a Junior Red Cross—the latter a service program for school children.

The sailing of the Red Cross “mercy” ship, *Mactan*, was one of the dramatic highlights of the war. Just before Manila fell, General MacArthur asked the American Red Cross to evacuate 200 wounded men. The *Mactan* was chartered by cable, painted with Red Cross flags and emblem, placed under the direction of Irving Williams, Red Cross field director at Manila, and staffed with doctors and nurses

from the Philippine Red Cross Chapter—all within 24 hours. Safe conduct was provided by the Japanese government, despite rumors to the contrary, and the wounded were taken safely to an Australian port.

Following the opening of hostilities, the responsibilities delegated to the Red Cross in the Philippines increased enormously. Cabled reports from Manager Forster give you an idea:

“Our emergency services have stood the test . . . Evacuation of Manila and other areas proceeding under our administration. . . . We are acting immediately on all reports of relief needs as they come in. . . . Philcross (Philippine Red Cross) is and has been entirely responsible for evacuation and welfare of evacuees. . . . Our work is going along smoothly; we plan to get food and relief materials through to all affected areas.”

One of the last cables received stated: “With swiftly moving events, and under prevailing conditions, difficult to report number now receiving material relief. Our estimate is 120,000 at a cost of \$450,000 per month. The peak relief load may reach 500,000 persons.”

Eight emergency hospitals were in operation on December 31, 1941, with twelve more about to be established.

Next came this cable: “One hundred thousand persons were evacuated from Manila following and in the midst of air raids. Almost as orderly as our practice evacuation. . . .”

Then the Japanese army entered Manila. The pall of silence that descended over our communications with the Philippine capital has not yet been lifted. When it is, it will reveal more valiant work by the Red Cross. ★



ABOVE: AMERICAN AND FILIPINO WOMEN gather in the residence of the American High Commissioner at Manila for Red Cross work. Mrs. Sayre was chairman.



THE RED CROSS carries out a practice pre-war evacuation for citizens of Manila.



A FILIPINO RED CROSS NURSE entertains a young English evacuee from Hongkong.

